The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

BY H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUG. 3, 1863. No. 42.

Terms.

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JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Clerk of the Courts.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:— Fellow-citizens:—Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

ADAM MINTER.

Franklin tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

H. G. CARR will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for CLERK OF THE COURTS. Should he be successful, he pledges himself to use every proper exertion for election. [May 4, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

H. G. WOLF will be a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

JAMES J. FINK.

Oxford tp., April 20, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

NICHOLAS B. SHIVER.

Straban tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JACOB SANDERS.

Mountpleasant tp., Mar. 23, 1863.

County Treasurer.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

JACOB SHEADS.

Gettysburg, May 4, 1863. tc

County Treasurer.

BEING [illegible] COUNTY TREASURER [illegible] Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

JACOB TROXEL.

Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. tc

County Treasurer.

ENCOURAGED by many friends I offer myself as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

ROBERT G. ARMOR.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

WM. K. GALLAGHER.

Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:— At the urgent solicitation of [illegible] I offer myself as a candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Conscious of my ability to discharge the duties of the office, and needy of the profits of the same, I pledge myself to faithfully discharge the duties and pocket the profits if the people [illegible] elect me.

R. FITZGERALD.

Middletown, June 1, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

A. W. FLEMMING.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc*

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

EDWARD McINTIRE.

Liberty tp., May 11, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with promptness.

A. P. BAUGHER.

April 20, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends in the County and in our Regiment, 165th, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

SAMUEL LILLY.

165th P. M., May 25, 1863. tc*

Director of the Poor.

WE are requested to announce ANDREW SHULTZ, of Latimore township, as a candidate for Director of the Poor, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

June 1, 1863. tc

PICKING HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.

GO to PICKING'S for your Spring and Summer Clothing.

CALICOES, Ginghams, Muslins, at reduced rates, at FAHNESTOCK BROS'. Sign of the Red Front.

BALMORAL BOOTS.—"Kate, where did you get those nice Balmoral Boots?" "At McILHENY'S."

Sheriffalty.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends in all parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

ADAM REBERT.

Franklin tp., April 27, 1863. tc*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness, and impartiality.

SAMUEL EKER.

Freedom tp., May 18, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for SHERIFF at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I promise to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

JOHN McMASTER.

Mountpleasant tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality.

GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Cumberland tp., March 30, 1863.

☞ Having been informed of a report in circulation to the effect that I intend to run as an Independent candidate should I not be nominated by the Democratic County Convention, it is due to myself that I at once brand the said report as utterly false. I have never entertained such a thought, and feel myself in honor bound to abide by the decision of the Convention, as announced in my card above.

June 8, 1863. GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I [illegible] to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

HENRY BEITLER.

Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1863. tc*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

M. B. MILLER.

Mountpleasant tp., June 22, 1863.

Sheriffalty.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office, to the best of my ability.

GEO. F. ECKENRODE.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ADAMS CO.:— Having been importuned for sometime to become a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, I now announce myself a candidate for said office, (subject to the Democratic Nominating Convention.) Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated, and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of said office promptly and with fidelity. Your obedient servant,

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

April 27, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality.

JOSEPH A. ORENDORFF.

Mountjoy tp., April 27, 1863. tc

A Small Farm

AND STORE STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers at Private Sale, HIS FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the new State road from Gettysburg to Hanover, about 5 miles from the latter place, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Peter Rimbaugh, and others, containing 48 Acres, more or less, of excellent farming land—about 10 acres are first-rate meadow-land. The improvements are a large One-story Frame HOUSE, with Kitchen attached, part frame and part log Barn, Wagon Shed and a large new Hog Pen; a never-failing well of water near the door; a good young Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees on the premises.

☞ Persons wishing to view the property will call on the subscriber, living thereon.

JACOB GOSMAN.

April 6, 1863. 3m

Millinery in New Oxford.

MISS E. WOODS, formerly of Baltimore having located in New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., in the house occupied by Dr. Hall, in Hanover street, will carry on the MILLINERY BUSINESS, in all its branches—will keep on hand BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES, &c., and solicits a share of public patronage. [April 27, 1863. 3m

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN, Keeper of the Cemetery.

March 12, 1860.

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO., having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations Loan day, Wednesday. [April 6, 1863. tf

Picking

HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING COME ONE, COME ALL.

May 18, 1863.

MILLINERY GOODS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Frames just received from New York, cheap at Fahnestocks', sign of the RED FRONT.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

The Muse.

OLD FRIENDS.

The old, old friends!
Some changed; some buried; some gone out of sight;
Some enemies, and in the world's swift fight
No time to make amends.

The old, old friends!—
Where are they? Three are lying in one grave;
And one from the far-off world on the daily wave
No loving message sends.

The old, dear friends!
One passes daily; and one wears a mask;
Another, long estranged, cares not to ask
Where causeless anger ends.

The dear old friends,
So many and so fond in days of youth!
Alas! that Faith can be divorced from Truth,
When love in severance ends.

The old, old friends!
They hover round me still in evening shades:
Surely they shall return when sunlight fades,
And life on God depends.

—*All The Year Round.*

Miscellaneous.

WHEN IT IS DARK.

The following beautiful sentiment is taken from "Meister Karl's Sketch Book," entitled "The Night of Heaven." It is full of touching tenderness:

It is dark when the honorable and honest man sees the result of long years swept cruelly away by the knavish, heartless adversary. It is dark when he sees the clouds of sorrow gather around, and knows that the hopes and happiness of others are falling with his own. But in that hour the memory of past integrity will be a true consolation, and assure him even here on earth, of gleams of light in heaven. It is dark when the dear voice of that sweet child, once so fondly loved, is no more heard around in murmurs. Dark, when the little pattering feet no more resound without the threshold, or ascend, step by step, the stairs. Dark, when some well-known air recalls the strain once attuned by the childish voice now hushed in death.—Darkness, but only the gloom which heralds the day-spring of immortality and the infinite light of heaven.

The Polish Ladies.—A long stay in Poland has a most depressing effect on spirits.—The universal mourning worn by the women haunts you in your sleep, and you feel that "black" is after all, the true ghost color.—Wherever you go, you find the same poor, helpless creatures herding together in the churches; and even there not always free from the brutality of the Russian soldiery. Under the pretence of searching for arms the sanctity of the house of God has repeatedly been violated, and sentries stationed at the door not unfrequently subject ladies to annoyance, if not insult, in going in and out. It is the attitude of the women which annoys the Russians still more than that of the men. There is no sacrifice to which they will not submit, and their spirit is indomitable. From the Princess Sapieha to the pretty tradesman's wife, they devote themselves heart and soul to the cause, slaving night and day at making clothes, conveying arms and ammunition to the insurgent camp, remaining all night under prison walls for the chance of rescuing captives, and performing other heroic acts.—Combined with this power of self sacrifice, Polish ladies possess a most lively wit which is often more than a match for their enemies.—*Letter from Lomburg.*

Restoration of Decomposed Bodies.—The human body, in so advanced a stage of decomposition as to be entirely unrecognizable, can now be so restored by chemical means as to present an almost completely natural appearance. This process was lately practiced with success in London, in the case of a body found in the Thames, which was suspected to be that of an escaped murderer, who had committed suicide. After the body had been subjected to the new process, the witnesses were able to swear that he was not the supposed murderer.

Female Influence.—A married man falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed and retrieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that although all abroad be darkness and humiliation, yet there is a little world of love at home over which he is monarch.

☞ One of our editorial brethren has discovered that the conscription act is contrary to the scriptures, in one of its features:

"When a man hath taken a new wife he shall not go to war, neither shall he be charged with any new business, but he shall be free at home one year and cheer up the wife which he has taken."—*Deuteronomy, 24th chapter, 5th verse.*

☞ A man in Hollas has a pullet which has laid an egg having the exact resemblance of a postage-stamp imprinted upon the shell. It is one, probably, that she took when it was currency, and couldn't pass it.

☞ Religion is not a thing which spends itself. It is like a river which widens continually, and is never so broad or so deep as at its mouth where it rolls into the ocean of eternity.

☞ The editor of one of the Maine papers says he has had a pair of boots given him, which were so tight they came very near making him a Universalist, because he received his punishment as he went along.

☞ The Luzerne *Union* says it "sees nothing to prevent the election of Judge Woodward by at least one hundred thousand majority." Nor we, either, unless it is greenbacks and bayonets.

☞ The Buffalo *Express* defines a copperhead to be "one who is always bawling lustily for the Union, the Constitution and the laws!" Horrible crime!

☞ Sleep in the morning, wine at noon, childish conversation, and the frequent assemblies of the ignorant, take a man out of the world.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

The Pennsylvania Reserves marched from Washington on the 25th of June, and by forced marches, under the command of General Crawford, reached the Army of the Potomac just in time to participate in the great battles lately fought on the soil of their native State. When it was manifest that the enemy had established themselves in Pennsylvania, nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of this tried corps in their desire to meet them on their own soil. They were soon gratified, and the orders to march were received with loud cheers. A toilsome march was borne without a murmur, and at Frederick they were assigned as the Third Division of Meade's Army Corps.—Thence they marched to Pennsylvania.—Before crossing the line, General Crawford addressed them as follows:—

Soldiers of the Pennsylvania Reserve:—You have once more been called to the field. An order from the Commanding General, a rapid and fatiguing march, has placed us again by the side of comrades endeared to us by sufferings on many hard-fought fields. If you would hail the prospect of active service at any time with delight, how much more now. Our native State is invaded by the worthless hordes of plunderers, who, forgetting South Mountain and Antietam, and allured by the spoils of our rich valleys, have polluted the soil of Pennsylvania. Our homes are desolated, our fields laid waste, our property destroyed. To-day, within a few hours, we shall tread the soil of the Keystone. The eyes of all will be upon us. To us they will look with anxious hearts for relief. Let the sight of our mountains and our native plains fire your hearts and nerve your arms in the hour of battle. We strike for all that is dear to man. Remember you are Pennsylvanians. Let no breach of discipline mar the glory of the past, but let us pledge to each other to-day never to cease until we drive the enemy of our country, our Constitution and our peace, forever from our soil!

Forced marches soon brought them to Hanover, and, on the 2d, they reached the battle field, having joined the Fifth Corps in the rear.

The battle was raging furiously on the left. The enemy seemed to have concentrated all his force at that point for the purpose of turning our left flank, and gaining possession of [illegible], which commanded the entire position. A [illegible] the Commanding General had [illegible] the rear, sending for troops to go at once to this point. The enemy had overcome the troops opposed to him. Both Ayres' and Barnes' divisions of the Fifth Corps had fallen back, and the Third Corps had broken in confusion across the low ground at the foot of the ridge. A battery had been lost, and an immense number of small arms. It was the critical moment of the day. Two brigades of the "Reserves" stood drawn up at the foot of the slope to hold which was vital to us. General Warren had pronounced it the key of the position.

The enemy were dashing on in the full tide of success. In a moment more the day would have been lost, when the Reserves were ordered to the charge. General Crawford placed himself at the head of his men, and taking the colors of the leading regiment, led them on. The Bucktails had been thrown in front, and bravely had they thrown themselves on the enemy, their rifles dealing death at every shot.—The enthusiasm of the men was unbounded. On they dashed with a shout that made the welkin ring. General Crawford, with Captain Livingston and Captain Auchmuty, of his Staff, waving their hats and encouraging them on. Seeing their colors in the hand of their General, they were irresistible. With long and loud cheers they crossed the low ground, driving the enemy by their sure and rapid volley back across the ground, through the woods, to the ridge beyond. Here they stopped. There was no support upon either flank.

The enemy retired, leaving the field they had gained in our possession. The day was saved. The rocky hill [illegible] our possession; but on its left a still higher hill was to be gained, of which the sharp-shooters of the enemy had possession. One of the brigades of the Reserves, under Colonel Fisher had been previously ordered to support the battery near which General Weed and the lamented Hazlitt had been killed. Hastily riding to the left, General Crawford directed two of the regiments of this brigade—the Twelfth, under Colonel Harding, and the Fifth, under Lieutenant-Colonel Darr—to storm the height. Should the enemy hold it, our position below was untenable. These regiments advanced at once, and driving the enemy from the hill, held it firmly to the end.

All night and the following day the enemy made attempts to drive in our pickets, and constant skirmishing was kept up, but in vain. Toward evening it became desirable to clear the woods in front of the position we had retaken in the charge of the previous day. General Crawford was ordered forward, with directions not to attack if he found the enemy too strong, but to obtain possession of the field if possible. About 6 o'clock the order was given to Col. McCandless, commanding the brigade, to advance, General Crawford superintending the movement in person. A battery of the enemy had been established, which threw grape and canister with fearful effect. Advancing the right of the line, the Bucktails soon brought their rifles to bear, and the gunners, unable to stand the fire precipitately fled.

Colonel McCandless now advanced his line rapidly across the open space and into the woods. The skirmishers of the enemy fell back, and the main body, consisting of parts of two brigades, under Generals Anderson and Robertson, after a few volleys, fled. Colonel McCandless had advanced upon their flank with such rapidity that one brigade fled without firing a shot. The most valuable result followed this movement. We retook over 6000 stand of arms, both Rebel and our own. We retook all our wounded, many of whom had remained without attention since the fight of the 1st. We retook one piece of artillery, a twelve-pounder Napolean gun and three caissons, part of Sickles' Battery lost the day before, besides capturing a stand of colors belonging to the Fifteenth Georgia, and over one hundred prisoners. The entire ground was retaken. The enemy's force consisted of three brigades of Hood's Division.

The following morning the enemy retreated. It cannot be doubted that the brilliant service of the Pennsylvania Reserves saved our left from destruction. They fought as men never fought. They were fighting upon their own soil and for their own homes. One man belonging to a company from Gettysburg was wounded on his own farm, and several would not ask for permission to go to their families until the battle had been fought.

The gallant Colonel of the Bucktails was killed. He was a brother of Bayard Taylor and was beloved by all. A very curious, as well as highly characteristic fact is stated of these Bucktails, now famous. When one is wounded, if he can speak he gives *his bucktail and his rifle* to some comrade.—They must never fall into the enemy's hands, although the owner may be made prisoner.

NO PARTY.

The Republicans all profess to deprecate party organizations, and the Loyal Leaguers are abhorred at the idea that party should exist. So they say. Their sincerity in this matter will soon be tested. A convention representing a very respectable portion of the citizens of this Commonwealth, (and no doubt a large majority of them) suggested the name of Geo. W. Woodward for Governor. His ability to fill the office will not be questioned by any body—man, woman, child, friend, enemy, knave, fool or wise man—his integrity and patriotism are as well admitted by every body who is capable of forming a decent opinion—then if these no-party folks do not mean to expose themselves to the whole people as danting hypocrites, will not they refuse to make a nomination against him? If party lines are drawn at the next election, it will be because those who profess to abhor party organization causelessly put a candidate in the field against Judge Woodward. We have always contended that these men were themselves the most ultra of party politicians and the events of the next month will prove them such.—*Clinton Democrat.*

IMPORTANT SPEECH FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

On Tuesday evening after the receipt of Commodore Porter's dispatch announcing the surrender of Vicksburg, on the Fourth, a procession with bands of music, proceeded to the Executive Mansion, when Mr. Lincoln appeared at an upper window and spoke in substance as follows, according to the *Tribune's* report:

Fellow Citizens: I am very glad indeed to see you to-night, and yet I will not say I thank you for this call, but I do most sincerely thank Almighty God for the occasion on which you have called. (Cheers.) How long ago is it?—eighty odd years—since on the Fourth of July, for the first time in the history of the world, a nation, by its representatives, assembled and declared as a self-evident truth that "all men are created equal." (Cheers.) That was the birthday of the United States of America. Since then the 4th of July has had several peculiar recognitions. The two most distinguished men in the framing and support of the declaration were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams—the one having penned it and the other sustained it most forcibly in debate—the only two of the fifty-five who sustained it being elected President of the United States. Precisely fifty years after they put their hands to the paper, it pleased Almighty God to take both from the stage of action. This was indeed an extraordinary and remarkable event in our history. Another President, five years after, was called from this stage of existence on the same day and month of the year; and now, on this last Fourth of July just past, when we have a gigantic rebellion, *at the bottom of which is an effort to overthrow the principle that "all men are created equal,"* we have the surrender of a most powerful position and army on that very day; (cheers;) and, *not only so, but in a succession of battles* in Pennsylvania, near to us, through three days, so rapidly fought that they might be called one great battle, on the 1st, 2nd and 3d of the month of July; and on the 4th, the cohorts of those *who opposed the declaration that "all men are created equal" turned tail and run.* (Long and continued cheers.)—Gentlemen, this is a glorious theme, and the occasion for a speech, but I am not prepared to make one worthy of the occasion. I would like to speak in terms of praise due to the many brave officers and soldiers who have fought in the cause of the Union and liberties of the country, from the beginning of the war. These are trying occasions, not daily in success, but for the want of success. I dislike to mention the name of one single officer, lest I might do wrong to those I might forget. Recent events bring up glorious names, particularly prominent ones, but these I will not mention. Having said this much, I will now take the music.

☞ The Chicago Times says that at the breaking out of the war, General (then Captain) Meade was stationed at Detroit, in charge of the Lake Survey. Along with several other officers of the Government in the same service, he was called upon by a self-constituted committee of abolition patriots to take the oath of allegiance. He indignantly refused, and was denounced by the committee of abolition patriots as a "rebel sympathiser."

The Field of Antietam.—A correspondent with the Army of the Potomac writes:

"The field of Antietam has lost all trace of last year's desolation, and smiles with golden wheat, scented clover, and luxuriant corn. A close examination may perceive a torn tree, but that is all. A little 30-by-30 church or school-house still stands, perforated with balls, and inwardly defaced by the rude drawings and senseless inscriptions of soldiers, both rebel and Union.

Wrought-Iron Cannon.—A firm in Bridgewater, Mass., are making a gun from wrought-iron, which will weigh, when completed, about seventeen tons. It is forged solid, in an octagonal form, with the cavity bored out thirteen inches in diameter, and will be hooped with strong bands of iron, put on by hydraulic pressure. The lathe on which the metal is being turned is one of the largest in the world.

A Big Pile.—The commutation for Lancaster county, Penna., will yield an immense revenue, Collector Hood had taken up to noon on Friday week, $17,400 for commutations.

☞ A good man who has seen much of this world, says: "The grand essentials to happiness in this life are, something to do, something to love, and something to hope for."

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR—HE DEFINES HIS POSITION.

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA WEST, July 15th, 1863.

Arrested and confined for three weeks in the United States, a prisoner of State, banishment to the Confederate States, and there held as an alien enemy and prisoner of war, though on parole, fairly and honorably dealt with and given leave to depart—an act possible only by running the blockade at the hazard of being fire upon by ships flying the flag of my country—I found myself a freeman when on British soil. And to day, under protection of the British flag, I am here to enjoy and in part to exercise the privileges and rights which usurpers insolently deny me at home.

The shallow contrivance of the weak despots at Washington, and their advisers, has been defeated. Nay, it has been turned against them; and I, who for two years was maligned as in secret league with the Confederates, having refused when in their midst, under circumstances the most favorable, either to identify myself with their cause or even so much as to remain, preferring rather exile in a foreign land, return now with allegiance to my own State and Government unbroken in word, thought, or deed, and with every declaration and pledge to you while at home, and before I was stolen away, made good in spirit and to the very letter.

Six weeks ago, when just going into banishment, because an audacious but most cowardly despotism caused it, I addressed you as a fellow citizen. To day, and from the very place then selected by me, but after wearisome and most perilous journeyings for more than four thousand miles by land and upon the sea, still in exile though almost in sight of my native State, I greet you as your representative. Grateful certainly I am for the confidence in my integrity and patriotism, implied by the unanimous nomination as candidate for Governor of Ohio, which you gave me while I was yet in the Confederate States. If was not misplaced; it shall never be abused. But this is the last of all considerations in times like these. I ask no personal sympathy for the personal wrong. No; it is the cause of constitutional liberty and private right cruelly outraged beyond example in a free country, by the President and his servants, which gives public significancy to the action of your convention. Yours was, indeed, an act of justice to a citizen who, for his devotion to the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, had been marked for destruction by the hand of arbitrary power. But it was much more. It was an example of courage worthy of the heroic ages of the world; and it was a spectacle and a rebuke to the usurping tyrants who, having broken up the Union, would now strike down the Constitution, subvert your present government, and establish a formal and proclaimed despotism in its stead. You are the *restorers and defenders of constitutional liberty*, and by that proud title history will salute you.

I congratulate you upon your nominations. They whom you have placed upon the ticket with me are gentlemen of character, ability, integrity, and tried fidelity to the Constitution, the Union and to Liberty. Their moral and political courage—a quality always rare, and now the most valuable of public virtues—is beyond question. Every way, all these were nominations fit to be made. And even jealousy, I am sure, will now be hushed, if I especially rejoice with you in the nomination of Mr. Pugh as your candidate for Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. A scholar and a gentleman, a soldier in a foreign war, and always a patriot, eminent as a lawyer, and distinguished as an orator and a statesman, I hail his acceptance as an omen of the return of the better and more virtuous days of the Republic.

I endorse your noble platform—elegant in style, admirable in sentiment. You present the true issue, and commit yourself to the great mission just now of the Democratic party—to restore and make sure first the rights and liberties declared yours by your constitutions. It is vain to invite the States and people of the South to return to a Union without a Constitution, and dishonored and polluted by repeated and most aggravated exactions of tyrannic power. It is base in yourselves, and treasonable to your posterity, to surrender these liberties and rights to the creatures whom your own breath created, and can destroy. Shall there be free speech, a free press, peaceable assemblage of the people, and a free ballot any longer in Ohio? Shall the people hereafter as hitherto, have the right to discuss and condemn the principles and policy of the party, the ministry, the men who for the time conduct the Government—to demand of their public servants a reckoning of their stewardship, and to place other men and another party in power at their supreme will and pleasure? Shall Order Thirty-eight or the Constitution be the supreme law of the land? And shall the citizen any more be arrested by an armed soldier at midnight, dragged from his wife and child and home, to a military prison, thence to a mock military trial, thence condemned, and then banished as a felon for the exercise of his rights? This is the issue, and nobly have you met it. It is the very question of free popular government itself. It is the whole question—upon one side liberty, on the other despotism. The President, as the recognized head of his party, accepts the issue. Whatever he wills, that is law. Constitutions, State and Federal, are nothing; acts of legislation nothing; the judiciary less than nothing. In time of war there is but one will supreme, his will; but one law, military necessity, and he is the sole judge. Military orders supersede the Constitution, and military commissions usurp the place of the ordinary courts of justice in the land. Nor are these mere idle claims. For two years and more by arms they have been enforced. It was the mission of the weak but presumptuous Burnside—a name infamous forever in the ears of all lovers of constitutional liberty—to try the experiment in Ohio, sided by a Judge whom I name not, because he has brought foul dishonor upon the judiciary of my country.

In your hands now, men of Ohio, is the final issue of the experiment. The party of the Administration have accepted it. By pledging support to the President, they have justified his outrages upon liberty and the Constitution; and whoever gives his vote to the candidates of that party, commits himself to every act of violence and wrong on the part of the Administration which he upholds; and thus, by the law of retaliation, which is the law of might, would forfeit his own right to liberty, personal and political, whensoever other men and another party shall hold the power. Much more do the candidates themselves. Suffer them not, I entreat you, to evade the issue; and by the judgment of the people we will abide.

And now finally, let me ask what is the pretext for all the monstrous acts and claims of arbitrary power which you have so nobly denounced? "Military necessity." But if, indeed, all these be demanded by military necessity, then, believe me, your liberties are gone, and tyranny is perpetual. For if this civil war is to terminate only by the subjugation or submission of the South to force and arms, the infant of to-day will not live to see the end of it. No, in another way only can it be brought to a close.—Travelling a thousand miles and more, through nearly half of the Confederate States, and sojourning for a time at widely different points, I met not one man, woman, or child, who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms, even in the most desperate extremity.

And, whatever may and must be the varying fortunes of the war, in all which I, recognize the hand of Providence pointing visibly to the ultimate issue of this great trial of the States and people of America, they are better prepared now every way to make good their inexorable purpose than at any period since the beginning of the struggle. These may indeed be unwelcome truths; but they are addressed only to candid and honest men. Neither, however, let me add, did I meet any man, whatever his opinions or his station, political or private, who did not declare his readiness, *when this war shall have ceased and invading armies been withdrawn*, to consider and discuss the question of reunion. And who shall doubt the issue of the argument?

I return, therefore, with my opinions and convictions as to war or peace, and my faith as to final results from sound policy and wise statesmanship, not only unchanged, but confirmed and strengthened. And may the God of Heaven and Earth so rule the hearts and minds of Americans everywhere, that with a Constitution maintained, a Union restored, and liberty henceforth made secure, a grander and nobler destiny shall yet be ours than that, even which blessed our fathers in the first two ages of the republic.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

From the Constitutional Union.

SAM ALIVE.

The following paragraph from the Journal of Commerce seems to confirm the surmises, put forth by us in connection with a passage which appeared in the Tribune.—We can but fervently hope, that the cities will not be cursed with the horrors which some years ago degraded them to the condition of ruthless barbarism. The comments of the Journal of Commerce are sufficient for the present:

"Somebody has incurred the expense and trouble of posting bills all over the city, bearing the words, 'Sam, organize.' It would be easy to guess, but hard to say, positively, what this mystic injunction signifies, and who are the parties from whom it emanates. It recalls recollections of old feuds between religions and races, which we had hoped were extinct, but which some persons seem anxious to revive at this time. Publications of this kind, from their very mystery, have the effect of inflaming the feelings of the people, which now need to be soothed and allayed, and should be reprobated by all good citizens. There are many other street placards, without official or responsible signatures, making appeals to workingmen. Some of them are well meant, no doubt, but the entire brood of anonymous and unauthorized posters, and handbills, and circulars, are highly mischievous in their tendencies."

ANOTHER FIRE IN THE REAR.

The Washington *Republican*, the organ of Mr. Lincoln at the seat of government, recently said that "while General Meade acted upon the plans of General Hooker at Gettysburg he was successful, but from the moment he was left to his own judgment he has *not done so well*." This is the severest fire in the rear that General Meade has yet received from the Jacobins. It is extremely refreshing to hear that the superior military skill of General Hooker accomplished the victory at Gettysburg. The people generally believed that the latter individual had completely exhausted himself at Chancellorsville; and that after his disastrous fight on the other side of the Rappahannock, the less attention that was paid to any of *his* plans, the better. The glory attaching to the Federal triumph at Gettysburg belongs to General Meade and his gallant army, and it is the extreme of folly and meanness for the Administration organs to attempt to rob the commander of that victorious army of his well-earned fame. But the shining lights of the nation at Washington must blunder on in the most criminal and reprehensible manner. The next thing we shall hear, no doubt, will be that General Grant's recent victories in the Southwest were owing entirely to the plans of General Halleck, developed before Corinth, and that the combined successes of the Federal arms everywhere are altogether owing to the united plans of Stanton and Halleck!—*Phila. Age.*

SENTIMENT FOR THE TIMES.

Under no possible emergency, not even in Insurrection, OR AMID THE THROES OF CIVIL WAR, *can this Government justify official interference with the Freedom of Speech or of the Press, any more than it can with the freedom of the ballot. The licentiousness of the tongue and of the pen is a minor evil compared with the licentiousness of Arbitrary power.*—F. P. Blair, Sen., father of the present Postmaster General, and the intimate friend of Gen. Jackson.

☞ Is it wise, when our very national existence is in danger, to increase the peril by fomenting partizan prejudice and exciting the people against each other.—*Selinsgrove Post.*

No, clearly not; and yet you, in common with three-fourths of your party, have been busy in doing just that thing ever since the war commenced. Men always have differed; and until God changes their entire intellectual organizations, always will differ in opinion upon matters of Governmental policy; yet, because men do not see things as you see them you denounce them as "copperheads" and "traitors," thus "fomenting partisan prejudice and exciting the people against each other."

☞ The Boston Commonwealth, Senator Sumner's organ, asks the question: "How dare any man pray for a return of that festering wrong; that sin and shame—the Union as it was?" It then says: "It is like breaking the tables of the Eternal Law and dashing them in the face of Jehovah."

Such are the wicked and blasphemous sentiments of a Northern Abolition paper which professes to be "loyal!"

☞ If our Loyal Leaguers have not already read the order of Gen. Wilcox disbanding their associations in Indiana and Michigan, we advise them to procure it at once, and see what one of the agents of the Administration has to say upon the subject of secret political societies. For the present we can only find room for one sentence. Says Gen. Wilcox:

"All good objects can be accomplished openly, and ☞ none but the enemies of their country ever need disguises."

☞ An honest man's the noblest work of God—but the edition is small.

☞ It is better to lose smiles of men than souls of men.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 3, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,

HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ The Editor reported himself at Fort McHenry yesterday week, as promptly as possible after the reception of the order to do so. He is now there, in good health and spirits. The public may accept it as true, beyond question, that what he has undergone in the last four weeks is attributable solely to the base intrigues of a malignant political opponent in this town. This point is now shorn of all doubt.

Imprisonment of an Editor.—A few days since Henry J. Stahle, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Gettysburg Compiler was received in Fort McHenry as a State prisoner having been sent there by an order purporting to have been signed by Major General Couch. The basis of the charge is that the accused, on a certain occasion whilst in Gettysburg, pointed out to the rebels the place where a number of Federal soldiers were stopping, which led to their arrest.—The whole affair is believed to be a sheer fabrication, and Capt. Andrews, the efficient and able Assistant Adjutant General, has written to the General upon the subject.—Mr. Stahle has good quarters at the above post, and wields his editorial quill with proper spirit and ability.—*Balt. American, Friday last.*

☞ The soldiers who are in our midst are beginning to see the political workings of the graceless politicians of the Abolition persuasion, and have ascertained to their entire satisfaction that those who are vulgarly styled "copperheads" are thus designated simply because they are Democrats and in their manhood and the exercise of their judgment have refused to kiss the ground wherever the present Administration stands and endorse their policy in the freedom of the negro. If to be a Democrat is to be a "copperhead" and to be a "copperhead" is to be disloyal, then be it known that in the State of Pennsylvania there are about 200,000. No, a false issue has been made—the low, craven defamers of their neighbors, whose political zeal has run riot with their integrity and truth, have, in order to get the spoils of office, used every epithet unworthy of gentlemen against the followers of our Constitutional fathers.

Let the world know it—we are Democrats, and glory in the name and principles of the same, and believe that its mission will yet return to us a nation united, prosperous and happy.

DEATH OF MR. CRITTENDEN.

"A great man has fallen in Israel." Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, the sage, statesman, and patriot, has passed from earth, and been gathered to his fathers. He died in the city of Frankfort, Kentucky, on Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, without pain or a struggle, in the full possession of all his faculties, at the ripe old age of 77 years.—Thus, one by one, are the old patriarchs passing from the stage of existence. Who will be worthy to fill their places in this dark hour of our country's existence God alone knows.

☞ Our readers should remember that in sending papers away they must use a two cent stamp, instead of a one cent one as heretofore. The stamp for this purpose is printed black, and has a portrait of Andrew Jackson upon it.

☞ The Hon. Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who advocated in one of his speeches the "burning of every rebel mansion," has had to take some of his own medicine. The rebels have destroyed his extensive iron-mills, near Gettysburg, and stolen all his horses. His personal loss by their depredations is said to exceed $50,000.

☞ The Chambersburg papers say that the meanest and most cruel-hearted rebel who visited their town, during the recent raid, was Major Todd, of Kentucky, a brother-in-law of President Lincoln's. He is the man who came near having his skull cleaved in two by a brave "copperhead" lady.

☞ The dispatches to Richmond rather beat our despatches in mendacity. As late as the 8th, the Richmond papers claimed that Lee had won a great victory—captured *forty thousand prisoners.* Wonder if there are not brokers or politicians at Richmond who have Confederate scrip for sale.

☞ The slaves of the rebel officers in Vicksburg were a source of trouble after the surrender. Gen. Grant settled it in a sensible way—he is a man of sense!—by allowing all who wish to go with their masters to do so. If they remain in our lines and ask protection, they cannot be removed.

☞ The administration papers howl because Gov. Seymour addressed the people in the Park the other day, calling them "my friends." But, spoken to thus kindly, they dispersed; and there can be no doubt that the kindly speech did more towards quieting the excitement in the city than all the military force that was used.

☞ B. F. Meyers, Esq., the fearless editor of the *Bedford Gazette*, has been nominated for the Legislature. Mr. Meyers is an accomplished gentleman and will make an energetic Legislator.

☞ Our exchanges come to us from various portions of the State with lists of the drafted men in their respective sections.—We have not heard of the slightest disturbance thus far in this State.

☞ Jeff. Davis has set apart the 21st day of August as a day of humiliation and prayer in the so-called Southern Confederacy.

THE WAY TO SECURE VICTORY.

We are glad to learn that the good work of thoroughly organizing the Democratic party is earnestly progressing throughout the State. The approaching meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will add a new impetus to this movement. The able and energetic Chairman, the Hon. Charles J. Biddle, will be found equal to every emergency; and, we have no doubt, that under his direction, the campaign will be vigorously and energetically prosecuted. But we must have the hearty co-operation of every Democrat in Pennsylvania. There must be no individual lukewarmness manifested in the present struggle. At no time in the history of our party, were greater personal exertions necessary. Success is within our grasp. We have only to reach forth our hands and secure it. The people are ready to strike a blow which will forever prostrate the power of Abolitionism. To make the victory complete and overwhelming, we must wheel the whole Democratic column into line, and present an unbroken and undivided front to the enemy.

There is a well grounded and firm belief among the people, that the Democratic party is the only organization that can save the country. They have witnessed an abuse and mal-administration of power on the part of the Abolitionists that causes them to recoil with horror at the fear of a continuance of these evils. They have seen the dearest privileges of the citizen assailed, and the constitutional rights of the States invaded by a party whose only object now seems to be the emancipation of the slaves and the equality of the negro with the white freemen of the Republic. They have heard it boldly proclaimed by the Jacobins that "this war is for the African and his race;" and they have been appalled by the infamous announcement of an Abolition member of Congress, at a negro meeting in this city, that "the colored men are the ones who are to save this nation." Seriously alarmed at the frightful future stretching before them, they are ready to use every honorable means to crush the monster which is destroying the country, in whose welfare and prosperity all their hopes are centered. Hence they are willing to engage in the work of organization, with a zeal and energy never before exhibited. It will, therefore, be an easy task to accomplish this great purpose, if the proper efforts are quickly made to turn the current in the right direction. Let the County Committees at once begin to fully co-operate with the State Central Committee.—Let each individual Democrat aid and assist the efforts of the local committees, as far as lies in his power. Let light be spread, meetings held, addresses delivered, clubs formed, and the whole machinery of the united and harmonious party be called into immediate requisition. If these things be done, the triumph will be as certain as the advent of the second Tuesday of October.—*Phila. Age.*

WELCOME THEM BACK.

Everything that can be done by the administration without sacrifice of honor should be done to close this bloody and ruinous war, and welcome back the rebellious States into the Union. Now is the time to do it—now, when victory has perched upon our banner, and the Southern people feel the hopelessness of the struggle. Let us add, too, that the attitude of France and Great Britain toward us should hasten action; for while, united, we could safely defy the world in arms, divided, and fighting among ourselves, we might fall a prey to the power of these two nations. The N. Y. *Sun*, in view of the Union feeling and movements in Louisiana, Tennessee, and North Carolina, says:

"It is to be hoped that a wise statesmanship may influence the Washington government to encourage by every means these hopeful movements in the seceded States. Every appearance of imposing conditions should be scrupulously avoided except the one imperative requirement of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States. The American people are especially tenacious in repelling all restraints that do not necessarily proceed from constitutional law, and will not yield obedience, even to these, unless they accord with their reason and conscience. We should be careful then not to impose burdens on the Southern people which we ourselves would not touch with our little finger. Let us have faith in our national destiny and events, and freely welcome back to the Union and the Halls of Congress, all who may be willing to resume their obligations to the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was."

☞ It is pretty well settled in the public mind that the spirit of lawlessness which pervades the North, is owing to the revolutionary and treasonable teachings of the Abolition party. For many years past the Abolitionists have advocated resistance to a law which was passed by Congress in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. They treated the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case with sovereign contempt, and they openly violated all statutes that interfered with the progress of their anti-slavery doctrines.—The whole responsibility of the recent fearful riots is upon them, and they will be compelled to meet the issue at the ballot-box.

Good News From a Far Country.—The sharp, quick click of the magnetic finger, brings us the brief news that "the election in Washington Territory has gone largely Democratic." There is nothing more—no particulars are given of the triumph of the Democracy in that far off region. Yet the intelligence, meager though it is, gives us great cause for rejoicing. It speaks of better things for the Republic. The ascendency of the Democratic party throughout the country is the only salvation of the nation; and the distant Territory that bears the name of Washington was a fitting spot for the work of political regeneration to commence.

Seizure of Jeff. Davis's Private Library and Correspondence.—The special correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, in a communication dated "near Jackson Mississippi, July 12, 1863," states that a company of cavalry, escorting a foraging train, having learned from a negro where Mr. Davis's library was, proceeded to the house, where they found thousands of volumes of books, a few bushels of private and political papers, and several valuable gold headed canes, one of them presented by Franklin Pierce. The papers are said to be of great political importance. Of course everything was seized. Some of the letters and papers have been sent to the *Herald* and will no doubt be published if of any consequence.

DO THEY WANT A RETURN OF THE REBELS?

The Abolition-Jacobin journals, having recovered somewhat from the fright they experienced recently, occasioned by the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, are again busy at work in concocting and publishing treason and slander. Again are they bold in assuring the rebels that a majority of the people of the large Northern States are in favor of the South and secession, thus giving our enemies another invitation to invade our soil. It was the publication of this infamous and devilish slander that induced the rebels to invade Pennsylvania. For the last year or more the Jacobin papers of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois, and in fact all the Northern and Western States, have been publishing to the world the monstrous lie that the Democrats of these States were "in favor of Southern treason and desired to see it sucesful!" Gov. Seymour of New York, Gov. Parker of New Jersey, Judge Woodward of this State, and Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, have, one and all, been classified as "secession sympathisers," who were very solicitous for the success of Jeff. Davis' humbug Confederacy!

The men belonging to the Southern army received these lying sheets almost daily, and after reading them, and considering that the Democrats held the majority in the Northern and Western States, concluded upon an invasion of the North. It was only after they arrived in Pennsylvania that they discovered that the Democrats were the only enemies they had to fear, for, as a rebel officer remarked in our hearing, "the Republicans, and their allies, the negroes, nearly all fled at our (the rebels) approach, but Democrats remain at home to protect their properties and families, and to thwart us in our movements and expose our designs." The same rebel officer also mentioned that their visit to Pennsylvania convinced them that the statements they had so often read in the Abolition papers were all false. They now discovered that the Democrats instead of being friendly, were their worst foes." "We care nothing for the Abolitionists," he said, "their creed of emancipation, confiscation, and subjugation, helps us, for it unites our people to a man; but the doctrines of a restored Union and Constitution, with rights guaranteed to every State, as advocated by the Democrats, is calculated to do us harm, for it divides our own people and creates disputes." "We do all we can," said the rebel, "to have Abolition papers circulated in our country, but we never permit a Democratic papes to go South if we can help it," &c.

Judging then from the language used by this rebel officer, whose words we quote, we are satisfied that the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania never would have been thought of had it not been for the persistent lies of the Jacobin papers, who assured the rebels that they would be received with "open arms" by the Democrats. The rebels were invited into this State by the Abolitionists, and those who lost property by the invasion may thank the leaders of that infamous party for it.

These Jacobin papers are again publishing that the people of the North are divided in opinion, and that a majority favor the South. Do they want another visit from Lee? But, we opine, Lee will not again invade Pennsylvania; he was once deceived by the lies of Abolition scribblers, and will not be deceived a second time. The Jacobin papers, however, appear very anxious to have the rebels make us another visit.—If the rebels are again induced by Republican invitations to invade our State, the farmers whose horses, cattle and flour are to be captured by them, should take these papers in hand and deal with them as they deserve.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

SOUND DOCTRINE.

The Portland *Argus* thus discourses upon the "draft:"

"We have hoped, we still hope—almost believe, that this conscription business will be given up—the men never called for, and that voluntary enlistments with liberal bounties will be substituted for it. Since the recent glorious successes of our arms, we believe it might be successfully done, and more men promptly obtained than by ever so much trouble and expense by conscription. Still, if the authorities persist, we counsel all to offer no resistance other than to bring the matter before the courts. The court and the ballot-box afford the only lawful remedies for unconstitutional or unwise enactments, and good, law-abiding citizens will resort to no other. Violent resistance to officers of the law, is mob violence. It leads to anarchy and its untold horrors. To avoid this, it is far better to bear evils, for a time, and even injustice.—Every good citizen will accept this counsel as on the whole the part of wisdom, and will act accordingly. Let us have no mobs in Maine, but let us ease the unequal burdens of conscription as much as possible by town and city aid, and then sweep away the whole concern by repealing all the authors of it through the ballot-box at the very earliest opportunity. That is the right way to meet it."

The sentiments contained in the above paragraph are worthy of a place in every Democratic newspaper in the country. The Democratic party is the party of law and order, and in no instance has it ever counseled resistance to the constituted authorities of the land. The ballot is the weapon to slay all monsters in the path of liberty and law. Let the conscription be fairly tested by the Courts, and let the authors of the conscription be met at the polls by the sweeping denunciation of the indignant masses. The evils which are now upon us had better be borne in patience, until the time comes, through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, to hurl from power the bad men who are now disgracing the high places of the Government.

Army Officers Retired.—By direction of the President, the following officers are to be retired from active service, and their names entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which they now respectively belong, in accordance with section 12, of the act approved July 17, 1862. This order is to take effect on the 1st of August, 1863: Major General John E. Wool; Brig. Gen. William S. Harney; Brev. Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown, Col. of the fifth Artillery; Col. Justin Dimmick, First Artillery; Col. Chas. S. Merchant, Fourth Artillery; and Lieut. Colonel Martin Burke, Third Artillery.

Counterfeiters of Treasury Notes.—The two persons arrested at Sheffield, England, for forgery of United States Treasury Notes, have been tried and convicted. One was sentenced to four years' penal servitude, and the other to fifteen months imprisonment.

THE SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRACY.

At no period since the organization of the Democratic party was its spirit more determined, or its prospects of success better.—Knowing this, the extravagance of passion exhibited by the ultra administration party—the Black Republicans and wool-dyed Abolitionists—amounts almost to insanity. Powerless at the ballot-box, they rest their hopes entirely in the bayonet and the gibbet, and hence we find them daily and hourly beseeching the President to establish martial law in all the States of the North and to arrest, imprison and hang all who have the good sense to oppose their heretical opinions and fanatical policy—While they regret the frenzy which dictates such extreme measures, the Democracy are by no means moved by these appeals for Executive interference with their rights, or frightened by the idle and silly threats with which their ears are continually assailed. They have their candidates in the field, and mean to elect them. They know their rights and are determined to maintain them. They will win peaceably by the ballot, if that is not interfered with, and if it is, they will win by any means which circumstances may render necessary to achieve success. There is no division in their ranks. They are united in sentiment as they are in determination, and no power exists which can defeat or crush them.—They have raised their battle flag, on which they have inscribed, "The Constitution as it is—the Union as it was"—and that flag they intend to carry to victory, dispite any and every effort that the opposition can make to prevent it.

The ultras may as well make up their minds at once that this is the case—it will save them a world of useless trouble, and in the end much shame and mortification.—*Patriot & Union.*

INFORMERS.

The existence in the North of a class of men, who, in the name of patriotism, are acting the disgraceful part of *informers*, is one of the most painful circumstances attending our national troubles. The system of espionage under any Government is despicable, but in a free country it is beyond endurance. When Mr. Seward told Lord Lyons the story of his "magic bell," he exposed the whole history of official wrong inaugurated by the present Administration. But Mr. Seward, and his colleagues in the Cabinet, would be utterly powerless to carry out their inquisitorial measures, if it were not for the willing tools and emissaries they find existing in every community. They are in fact aided and assisted by men who claim to be respectable and worthy members of society; but who are only regarded by honorable and right-minded people with feelings of contempt and indignation.

It is painful to dwell upon this social degradation. An informer is always viewed with suspicion, no matter how disinterested he may appear to be in the execution of his mission. His position among men of character and standing must be irreparably damaged by the knowledge that he is engaged in a business from which honor and decency shrink. The alleged patriotism which is pretended to be at the bottom of this infamous work cannot justify it. A man cannot be loyal to his country, and at the same time disloyal to honor and good faith. He who violates the latter, must be untrue to the former. Such instruments, in the hands of a despotic Administration, may do great wrong, and be the cause of serious injury to innocent and unoffending citizens; just as a madman may be the means of inflicting incalculable loss, by applying a torch to the heart of a great city. This low work is instigated by spurious patriotism. It is not the offspring of a high and ennobling sense of duty. It is prompted, too frequently, by the basest passions which degrade human nature. And those who indulge in it, must expect to feel the scorpion lash of scorn that honest men employ to whip such "rascals naked through the world!"—*Phila. Age.*

ENORMOUS FRAUDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

HARRISBURG, July 29.—Considerable excitement has been created here by the discovery of enormous frauds upon the Government during the recent army movements in this region consequent upon the Rebel raid. The amounts are stated at millions of dollars. A number of prominent State politicians have been placed under arrest, and the matter will receive the most searching investigation by the War Department. The most corrupt practices have prevailed in horse contracts and in clothing and subsistence supplies. They throw the "shoddy operators" at Harrisburg in the summer of 1861 entirely into the shade.—Many of the same parties are implicated, and the gangs who have infested the State capital in the winter have reaped a rich summer harvest.

It is a sad commentary, that while thousands of brave men rushed to arms to defend the State from invasion, and while the Governor was tickling them with honied words, his minions and followers were permitted, like harpies, to deprive them of food and to compel them to make long and weary marches, without even the poor luxury of crackers and pork. It is a matter of record that, while these contractors were receiving enormous sums, the gallant Philadelphia soldiers were placed on an allowance of a cracker a day for several days together, thanks to the neglect and corruption of the Executive Departments of the State of Pennsylvania.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

☞ A joint resolution, proposing amendments to the constitution of Pennsylvania, passed at the late session of our Legislature is published in many of our exchanges. The Secretary of the Commonwealth has not as yet, authorized us to do so, though he has placed it in papers of much less circulation in the county. The "no party" principle seems to have something to do with it.

☞ The letter of Jeff. Davis, which Mr. Stephens proposed to deliver to Mr. Lincoln at Washington, has been published in Richmond. It had no political purpose, but had for its object to put the conduct of the war on a more humane and civilized footing.

Morgan and His Officers.—It is stated that the Secretary of War has determined that Morgan and all his officers captured in Ohio shall be confined in the Ohio penitentiary until the Confederate authorities see fit to release the officers of Col. Streight's command, captured some time ago in Georgia, and ever since kept in close confinement.

☞ The sufferers by mob in Troy, N. Y., have filed claims against the city amounting to the sum of $19,074,12.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebels Attack Richmond.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—A special dispatch to the Commercial from Lexington, Ky., says the rebels this morning attacked our forces at Richmond, consisting of a small detachment under Col. Sanders. After an hour's severe fighting our troops were compelled to fall back to the Kentucky river, badly cut up.

The rebel force is estimated at 2,500 men and six guns. They are supposed to be the advance of Bragg's army.

At the latest advices our troops had fallen back within five miles of Lexington, the enemy closely following.

Martial law had been proclaimed in Lexington, and all the able-bodied citizens between 18 and 45 ordered to report for duty. It is thought that the city can be held against the rebel force of over 15,000 moving in a northerly direction via Crab Orchard.

The Gazette's Lexington dispatch says the excitement has subsided. The rebels came to the Kentucky river at Clay's Ferry. Sanders's command is nearly all in, and troops from Hickman's Bridge insure the safety of Lexington. Generals Carter and Gilbert's commands are in the rear of the rebels.

The Movement on Richmond.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—The Rebel General Pegram, with between 1,500 and 2,000 men crossed the Cumberland river a day or two since, and moved north, toward Richmond. The prevailing opinion is that when Pegram started he was not aware of the capture of Morgan, and contemplated assisting him to escape. The disposal of our forces in Kentucky is such that it will be impossible for him either to advance much farther or escape.

Attack Upon our Forces at Paris by Pegram—The Rebels Repulsed and Driven Away—Pegram Retreats Towards Manchester.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Yesterday morning Pegram and Scott's forces, numbering about 2,500 left Richmond, crossed the Kentucky river, and marched to Paris, where they arrived yesterday afternoon, and attacked our forces.

After two hours severe engagement the rebels were repulsed and driven away.

It is thought they will make a flank movement on that place.

A large Union cavalry force is in the rear of the rebels.

It is believed that the movement against Paris was for the purpose of destroying the bridge there.

Later.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Pegram's forces have retreated toward Winchester, followed by our cavalry. A number of prisoners have been taken.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The 11th Corps Broken up—General Howard to Command the 2d Corps.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac to-night say that the 11th corps is to be broken up—the 1st division will go with Major General Howard, who takes command of the 2d corps; the 2d division will be incorporated with the 12th corps; and the other division—Carl Shurz's—has an independent position, to guard the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Manassas to the Rappahannock.

There has been no important field operations for some time past. Our cavalry have been reconnoitering the country between Warrenton and Culpeper. They have met only small scouting parties of the enemy.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Movement of the Rebel Armies in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—The rebels under Biffles, Jesse, and Forrest are reported to have again crossed the Tennessee river and gone towards Jackson, Tennessee. General Dodge has sent a force to meet them.

One of General Hurlbut's scouts, arrived last night, reports that Pemberton and his staff have gone to Richmond. His army has scattered in every direction. Pemberton said it was impossible to keep them together. The rebels are pressing everybody into their ranks, and the excitement is intense. The rolling stock on the railroads is all being run towards Mobile, and large quantities of cotton are going in the same direction.

The bulk of Johnston's army is reported at Martin, thirty miles east of Jackson.—His force is estimated at 30,000. Generals Hardee and Forrest passed through Meridian on the 18th, going to Johnston. Forrest was suffering from a wound, and was not fit for duty.

CAIRO, July 27.—Passengers arrived from Vicksburg, which they left on the 24th, state that General Herron's division had returned from the Yazoo river, and was preparing to go to some point further south.

A dispatch dated Martin, Miss., July 20, states that all the general and field officers taken at Vicksburg had been exchanged but their men had straggled so that they were without commands.

FROM CHARLESTON.

By an arrival at New York we have advices from Charleston up to Sunday evening week, at which time the siege of Fort Wagner was still in progress. It is stated that General Gilmore had succeeded in erecting batteries of heavy siege guns within a thousand yards of the besieged fort, and that although Forts Sumter and Johnson kept up a continued fire on the Federal forces, their casualties averaged only about six per day. All the principal guns of the fort have been silenced, leaving only howitzers for the use of the Confederates.—Gen. Gilmore is reported to have received reinforcements. The batteries had been advanced on the left six hundred yards nearer to Fort Sumter, and six 200-pounders had been placed in position. Brig. Gen. Strong, who was wounded in the terrible assault on the 18th, and was subsequently brought to New York, died on Thursday.

The Payment of Damages Sustained by Union Citizens.—The Second Controller of the Treasury, Dr. Brodhead, has decided that where the property of Union citizens is damaged by Union soldiers, and receipts for damages given by boards of appointment, a settlement can only be made by act of Congress, inasmuch as all appropriations have a definite object, and to use any money from appropriations for contingent purposes for such ends would give almost unlimited power to officers approving and officials passing such accounts.

Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association.—The meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, which was postponed last year on account of the distracted condition of the country, will be held at Reading, commencing to-morrow. The Association will remain in session three or four days.

The Mississippi Opened.—The Mississippi is now opened for trade since the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The steamboat Imperial arrived at New Orleans from St. Louis on the 16th, amid the general rejoicing of the citizens.

☞ Out of several hundred men drafted at Providence, R. I., only one man has thus far been mustered in! All the rest paid the $300 and got off.

☞ It is unfortunate for a country when its men of principles are not its principal men.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

☞ There will be services in St. James' Church, on Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. [illegible] Baugher.

THE 165TH.—The 165th regiment, P. M., arrived at this place on the 25th of July, preparatory to discharge, their term of service having expired. They encamped on the property of D. S. Sheffer, near town, where they were mustered out of service on the 28th, and were visited on the 29th by a paymaster of the department, whom the brave boys were rejoiced to see, and from whom they received those *solid favors* that they so justly earned during the nine months of a soldier's life. The regiment is dispersed and the members thereof are now returned to their homes, where the joyful faces and warm hearts of their friends and relatives have welcomed them. Long may they live, the brave boys of the 165th! The number of deaths in the regiment were in the aggregate 10, of these two were from wounds; the number discharged or resigned 9; deserted 111.

The following is a list of the field and staff officers of the regiment: Colonel, Charles H. Buehler; Lieut. Col., E. G. Fahnestock; Major, N. G. Camp; Adjutant, J. H. White; Q. M., E. T. Rinehart; Surgeon, F. W. Heckel; Assist. Surgeons, S. F. Neely, R. A. Wilson.

THE DRAFT.—Upon this subject much interest is manifested at present, and there is much enquiry as to the time when it will be made in this district. We can only say that it will be made very soon—probably next week. The Draft will be made at Chambersburg, which place is Headquarters. Look out, the wheel will soon begin to turn.

☞ The Bank of Gettysburg has resumed its operations, and is transacting business as before the rebel invasion. This excellent Institution has suffered no pecuniary loss, beyond the inconvenience occasioned by the hasty removal of its valuables to a place of safety, and the delay of business incident to its doors being closed for the time being.

☞ A General Hospital has been established on the elevated grounds east of the town, on which the Potter Guards were encamped winter before last, and the wounded are being removed there as rapidly as possible from the different town and country hospitals. It is very large and commodiously laid out, and will be more airy and comfortable than the others have been. The wounded are also being removed by hundreds daily for hospitals abroad.

☞ In the late battle of Gettysburg and in the cavalry fights subsequent to it, seventeen Rebel Generals were placed *hors-de-combat*, as follows: Generals Barksdale, Garnett, Armistead and Pettigrew are killed; Generals Archer and Robison were captured; Gens. Kemper and Trimble were wounded and captured; Generals Hood, Pender, Heth, Anderson, Semmes, Jenkins, Scales, Hampton and Jones were all wounded. Of the five cavalry Brigadiers, whom Pleasanton first fought at Beverly Ford, but one remains in the field—Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of the General. Robison and W. F. H. Lee are in our hands and Jones and Hampton are wounded.

☞ The following is a list of the wounded and prisoners of Company F. 87th Regiment, P. V. The wounded are at Winchester, and the prisoners have been paroled and are now at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.: Corp. Wm. L. Holtzworth, Corp. Wm. McGonigal, Wm. Grumbine, Geo. Musser, Walter Cassatt, E. E. Skelly, Duncan Little, Basil Little, Fred. Dustman, James Murray, Z. Rogers, Geo. Ford, James Steinour, Daniel Reigle, Samuel Fisher, Henry Smith, Daniel Culp, Wm. Fullerton, Jacob Eckert, Joseph Simpson, Wm. Ziegler, Jacob Rice; Corp. Johnston Skelly wounded in right arm, Joshua Peiling wounded in right arm.

☞ The Sanitary Commission has sent from Baltimore to Gettysburg since the battle over twenty thousand pounds of fresh bread, twenty thousand pounds of fresh mutton and poultry, ten thousand pounds of condensed beef soup, nine thousand pounds of condensed milk, five thousand pounds of fresh butter, ten thousand dozen of fresh eggs, five tons of fresh vegetables, four thousand pounds of sweet chocolate, four thousand pairs of shoes and slippers, one ton of tamarinds, three hundred boxes of lemons and oranges, of jellies, farinaceous food, wines, spirits, cordials, sponges, towels, lint, bandages, socks and hospital clothing—many car loads. These articles have been wholly supplied by voluntary contributions.

☞ We have unofficial but reliable information that Gen. Lee lost at the battles of Gettysburg fully 6,000 killed; 10,000 wounded taken with him on foot and in wagons; and not less than 12,000 in prisoners and deserters, making a total loss of not less than 35,000.—He crossed but 41,000 men over the Potomac on his retreat, which excepting a few cavalry is the entire force he has taken back to Virginia. But a month ago he crossed into Maryland with over 80,000 men. Gen. Meade's loss at Gettysburg was about 4,500 killed, 10,000 wounded and 4,000 captured.—*Sentinel.*

☞ We are very much gratified to learn that Calvin Hamilton, son of Wm. S. Hamilton, Esq., who was wounded in the late battle at Gettysburg, has not lost his leg, as was at first reported and published, but has only a severe flesh wound, from which he is rapidly recovering.

☞ Wm. McGrew, son of Wm. McGrew, deceased, near Mummasburg, died on Sunday morning week, from the effects of a wound received in the late battle. We sympathize deeply with the mother and friends of Mr. McGrew.

☞ "Godey's Lady's Book" for August has already greeted us with its smiling face and handsome dress. It opens with the beautiful engraving "Hallowed be Thy Name," calling to remembrance childhood's happy hours, when kneeling beside our mother dear we learned to lisp "Our Father who art in Heaven." This is a splendid number, and exhibits great labor and expense on the part of the publisher.

☞ The number of wounded removed to the General Hospital up to Friday morning last was 761.

Fine for the Voice, good for Colds.—In changeable weather you should be careful of your voice. Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers cure colds, coughs, sore throats, hoarseness, &c. Price, 25 cents a box.

Not Exempt.—An order from the provost marshal general's office states that deserters from the rebel army who have taken the oath of allegiance to the rebel government, persons who were residing South at the outbreak of the rebellion, and were compelled to take the oath of allegiance, or civilians who have been captured and paroled on the condition of taking an oath never to bear arms against the so-called Confederate government, are not exempt from the draft, but they must in each case present their written statements to the board, so they may not be assigned to duty against the insurgents.

☞ The city directory of Chicago for 1863 fixes the population of that city at 150,000.

HELP THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—There are now in the Hospitals in and around Gettysburg several thousand wounded soldiers, most of whom will remain for months.

For the proper nursing and comfort of these men, many articles are necessary in addition to those supplied by the Government. Those most needed at present are Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Apple Butter, Dried Fruit, Dried Beef, Potatoes, Onions and Pickels; also, Sheets, Pillows, Cushions, Ring-pads, Shirts, Drawers, Socks and Slippers. The Local Committee of the United States Christian Commission earnestly appeal to their benevolent and patriotic fellow-citizens to send in supplies of the above articles, and every other that may be suggested as suitable for Hospital purposes, in order that the terrible sufferings of our brave soldiers may, so far as possible, be relieved, and that they may be restored to their families and country.

Articles directed to the U. S. Christian Commission, or left in the care of either of the undersigned, will be thankfully received and faithfully and promptly distributed where most needed for the above purpose.

R. G. MCCREARY, M. L. STOVER,
J. L. SCHICK, J. F. FAHNESTOCK,
H. G. FINNEY, A. ESBICK,
T. P. BUCHER,

Local Com. of U. S. C. C.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE BATTLES OF GETTYSBURG.

When the steamer Scotia sailed from Liverpool, on the 18th ult., great anxiety prevailed in England to hear further and more definite news as to the final result of the battles of Gettysburg. All the London journals comment on the accounts then received.

The London Morning Post discovers some parallels between the battle near Gettysburg and that at Antietam creek, and says: "For aught we know to the contrary, both may have at the same time marked the commencement and termination of a Southern invasion. The Northern soldiers certainly fight best on their own soil; for, except on the present occasion and at Antietam, they have never held their ground with such steadiness when coping with their Southern antagonists."

The London Telegraph thinks that General Meade may be granted a larger credit than any Federal commander has achieved. He has at a blow altered the character of the conflict.

The London Globe says that Gen. Meade fought a defensive action with steadiness and skill, but the victory had yet to be won.

The London Times reviews the situation of the two armies. Gen Meade's movements, it says, were probably somewhat more rapid than the Confederates expected. It is clear that the position of the two armies is very critical for each of them, and that no further important movement can take place on either side until the issue is decided one way or the other.

The British Army and Navy Gazette says most probably the course of events would be determined by the result of the battle of July 3rd, and on it would depend whether Washington fell or Lee retired into Virginia, with the loss of many men, but with a prodigious quantity of valuable stores and plunder. Lee cannot afford to stand still and if he found Meade too strong for his army to attack again he would get away from the sword of the Federal militia and volunteers which were gathering around him.

The Manchester Guardian says if General Meade's dispatch can be credited, it may be inferred that he has succeeded beyond expectation in bringing the triumphant career of the Confederates to a pause, and possibly in providing them with good reason to rue their temerity. Each party is in a position in which complete defeat may be attended with very great misfortune.

The London Star says that Meade's success "will invigorate the hearts and arms of the North. It will more than check the temerity of the Southern invaders. For them to have failed in their aggression is to have incurred a far heavier disaster than defeat on their own soil."

The London Herald remarks:—"At present the battle of Gettysburg seems to resemble too closely all the great fights of the war—fierce, bloody and protracted contests, with results in no degree commensurate with the gallantry, devotion and numbers of the troops engaged. We had hoped that the meeting of the two armies would have been decisive; but it seems that the victors, whoever they may be, will have won but barren honors, and that the struggle will have to be renewed. In the meantime, if Lee has attained no other object, he has succeeded in provisioning his army for six months at the enemy's cost."

THE CONSCRIPTION.

Several recent decisions of interest have been made under the Conscription Act, among them the following:

1st.—Any person claiming exemption from the draft by reason of any disability has the right to have the question of his disability submitted to the board of enrollment, whose decision is final. If the board shall decide that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right *after* such decision against him, to pay his commutation money or to furnish a substitute.

2d.—Drafted persons who desire to present sub-stitutes, will give written notice to the Board that on such a day they will present a substitute, giving his name, residence and age, and stating whether he is an alien or a citizen. The substitute may be presented at any time before the day for being at the rendezvous. As the substitute is to be on precisely the same footing as other soldiers his qualifications must be the same.

The question concerning the acceptance of $300 as an equivalent for military service has been decided upon, and the payment of said amount will relieve the drafted person from further liability under that draft. The question is now being agitated whether the payment of $300 will not relieve the person drafted from all liability during the entire term of service for which he is drafted. It has not yet been decided.

Corrections of Mistakes in Drafting.—The following official order has been issued:

War Department, Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 28, 1862.

Circular No. 59.—Whenever any drafted man shall show to the Board of Enrollment of the district to which he may have been enrolled that he was improperly enrolled, having been, when enrolled, an alien, a non-resident of the district, not of proper age, or in the service on the 3d of March, 1863, he shall be discharged by the board, and his place in the quota shall not be filled from the fifty per cent. drawn in addition to the quota to supply vacancies created by exemption arising under the second section of the enrollment act.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

The Draft and Substitutes.—From the following note of Provost Marshal General Fry, it will be seen that he has decided that with the consent of parents, minors may be accepted as substitutes for those taken by the conscription:

Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 22, 1863.

R. Grant Barnwell, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.—Substitutes between 18 and 26 will be accepted with consent of parents.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

☞ No man is thoroughly despised by others who is not condemned by himself.

Local & General.

For the Compiler.
YORK SUL. SPRINGS, July 8, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—Now that the feverish excitement consequent upon the invasion of our soil has subsided, I presume it will not be out of place to drop you a few lines for publication. We, too, have felt the humiliation and destruction of an invading army. But the measured tread of marshaled myriads has ceased to throng our streets, and every patriot must rejoice that the honor of our Old Keystone State has been nobly vindicated by her brave sons. A proud, haughty, self-confident foe, hostile and treacherous to the best interests of our country, has day after day been beaten back, and swept like chaff before the wind, by the *deadly charge of the Union army*.

Our quiet little town was thrown into a state of unusual excitement by the advance guard of Ewell's division dashing unceremoniously over the hill and demanding the stores to be opened. The day following Gen. Jenkin's force made their appearance about noon and encamped in and about the town; at the same time demanding the citizens to prepare rations for his men, which was anything else than an agreeable task; but they had to make a virtue of necessity in this case. In the meantime his men were busily engaged in gathering up the horses, cows and oats, in the immediate neighborhood. But the end was not yet. The next morning brought with it Gens. Stuart's and Lee's forces, and these were decidedly the greatest thieves of all—as Mrs. Partington says, "They capped the climax." Every stable, woods, clump of bushes were searched, until almost every horse left in the neighborhood was secured.

The merchants, with the exception of Mr. J. A. Gardner, suffered but slightly. He, unfortunately, had not removed all his dry goods, being necessarily absent for some time prior to the invasion. Mr. Ephraim Hiteshew's store was at one time forcibly entered, but having the greater part of his dry goods and other valuable articles removed, sustained comparatively little loss. I might here add that danger for a time was imminent; a cloud, dark and portentious hung over the place. A few enthusiasts spoke unadvisedly of bushwhacking them. I suppose some of them overheard it, and in a short time a number of officers and men drew up in the street and demanded if such were their intention; if so, they would sack and burn the town immediately. A number of our prominent citizens, Mr. Hiteshew, Col. Wolford, Mr. Johns, and others—succeeded in pacifying them with the assurance that there was no danger of them being molested as long as they respected the rights of private citizens. Many and frequent were the inquiries after Mr. Gardner and B. W. Seigler, P. M. The former is agent for the Five Twenty Bonds. Fortunately they were not present, or else they would have received a free pass to the "pest ridden city," to be fed on hard tack, deprived of liberty and thrust into the filth and vermin of "Libby Prison."

This article has spun out too long already, but I must not forget to return the sincere thanks of the citizens to Mr. Ephraim Hiteshew for his magnanimous conduct exhibited whilst the rebels were passing through this place.—Many of them he had been acquainted with in former days and by his urgent expostulations he induced them in several instances to desist from their work of plunder. Several times he succeeded in getting the officers to order Mr. Gardner's store to be closed, when their men were robbing him of his goods. By his importunate appeals quite a number of horses were also returned to their owners. Mr. Jonas Johns was likewise untiring in his efforts to preserve property from wanton destruction, thereby placing many under great obligations. He will please accept their thanks for his disinterestedness manifested on the occasion.

SPECTATOR.

HOW HE MADE AN ESCAPE.—A chap not a thousand miles from here, after the passage of the conscription act, got married to evade the draft. The rash young 26 year old now says that if he can get a divorce he will enlist, as, if he *must* fight, he would rather do so for his country.

This reminds us of a story told of two soldiers in the Mexican war. It was a rainy night, and they lay wrapped in wet blankets and wallowing in the mud. After turning for hours from side to side, in the vain effort to compose their weary bones and send their fancies off scouting through dreamland, a groan and a curse finally came forth from the disquieted soul of one of the twain, and the silence of the wretched night was broken as follows: "Bob, are you awake?" "Yes, Pete." "I say, Bob, how did you ever come to enlist?" "Well," said Bob, "you see, I had no wife nor children, and nobody to take care of or to care for me, and so I enlisted—and besides, I *like* war. "What made you enlist, Pete?" "Well," groaned Pete, "I *had* children, and I *had* a wife, and so I thought I would enlist—and besides, you see, I like *peace*."

BAD NEWS ABOUT OYSTERS.—Considerable apprehension is felt for a supply of oysters during the coming season. Last season they were unusually scarce and the prices went up about twenty-five per cent. The packers of this city, in view of the information received from the lower part of the bay that the oysters are nearly exhausted where they have been taken for the past three years, held a meeting and sent agents down the Chesapeake to examine into and report the facts. They reported that the beds are almost entirely destroyed, and as yet they cannot go to the beds in the Virginia rivers. Added to the scarcity of oysters, fully half of the whole number of boats engaged in the trade have been destroyed since the war broke out, and it has become difficult to get caught and brought to the city the oysters that are left in the beds. In view of this condition of things the packers have declined to make any contracts at any specific terms.—*Baltimore Sun.*

☞During the recent rebel raid into Western Virginia one of Gen. Jenkins's men stole a lady's hoop skirt, which so enraged the General that he ordered the fellow to wear it a whole month—so he was obliged to go with it around his neck, amid the jeers of his comrades; and to see him holding it up when riding his horse is said to have been ludicrous in the extreme.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—From this time until after the election, says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, receive the political outgivings of the telegraph with the closest circumspection. It is the most potent engine of the Republican party, and should be denominated "a partisan contrivance which occasionally tells news."

☞A correspondent informs the New York World that "Andrews," notorious for inciting the mob during the recent riots, and now under arrest, was formerly a detective officer and one of Secretary Stanton's spies.—*Albany Argus.*

THE BIGGEST STORY YET.—It is stated in a letter from Vicksburg that one of our shells recently exploded in that city and killed 900 persons.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all *other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.*; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Removal.

DR. O'NEAL has removed his office from Wills' building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Residence adjoining the office.
April 6, 1863. tf

Drs. Cross & Taylor,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.—The above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of the ablest ECLECTIC PRACTITIONERS, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, in the one formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, one door south of the "Compiler" office. Soldiers' families attended free of charge during their absence.
DR. JAMES CRESSI DR. WM. TAYLOR.
Jan. 19, 1863.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Herah, Samuel Durborow, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.
A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.
Aug. 6, 1860.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.
VALENTINE SAUPEE.
July 25, 1859.

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.
Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.
Feb. 24, 1862.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER's Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.
JACOBS & BRO.
have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.
Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shoek, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "
April 15, 1861.

The Great Secret

FOUND OUT.—I can tell you all now where they meet. It is in York street, No. 113, right opposite the Bank, and the reason is this: the undersigned has just received from the city a very fine assortment of SPRING GOODS, for both ladies and gentlemen, as follows: For the ladies, Shakers, Gloves, Stockings, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars, Fans, Perfumery, of all kinds, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Hats, and in fact almost anything else in the toilet way; Combs, Hair Pins, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and numerous other articles.

Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, at the following prices: first rate Linen Pants at $2, good Summer Vests at 75 cts, and other clothing at the same rates. Summer Hats cheaper than any other house in the town, both for boys and men. Having purchased a lot at auction, he can sell them at prices which will make almost any one buy; and also many other goods, such as Forks, Fork Handles, Shovels and Handles, Ropes, Twines, Brushes, Brooms, Queensware and Glass ditto, GROCERIES, and Spices of all kinds, Soaps of all kinds, Essences of all kinds, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Tobacco, Segars and Snuff, and in fact almost anything you would calculate to find in a Notion Store, all very cheap for cash. Don't forget the place. You that have been there bring those that have not been initiated yet. There is room for all of them, at No. 113, opposite the Bank, in York street. H. G. CARR, Agent.
May 4, 1863.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 16, 1862. 1y

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is *prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner*, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but *first class hands*, *and receiving*
THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,
he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of
TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,
and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.
ROOFING and SPOUTING
also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Special Notice.

ON and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN, (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.
JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
No. 114 S. THIRD St., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1863. 2m

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

Coopering.

JOHN CHRISMER is carrying on the Coopering business, in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg. FLOUR BARRELS, in any desired quantity, made to order, at short notice, and at low profits. REPAIRING, of all kinds, attended to, promptly and cheaply.—Every effort will be made to render satisfaction to customers.
Dec. 29, 1862. 6m

New Goods.

JUST received from New York and Philadelphia, the largest stock in town of
Broad Cloths,
Summer Cloths,
Cassimeres, Tweeds,
Drillings and Vestings.
Beautiful styles, well assorted; bought for *cash* and will be sold cheap for the same. Please call and see them.
GEORGE ARNOLD.
May 11, 1863. tf

Picking

HAS RECEIVED HIS
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
COME ONE, COME ALL.
May 18, 1863.

Wall Paper!

A LARGE variety of patterns, of the latest and most desirable styles, many of which are being sold at the old prices. Call and see them at McILHENY'S.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of DR. R. HORNER.

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing in town.

SHAWLS, in every variety and the latest styles from New York, for sale cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,
CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a
NEW DRUG STORE,
in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of
FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,
DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,
Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular, Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.
☞ADVICE GRATIS.☜
May 12, 1862. tf

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guaranteed as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.
JOSEPH BEVAN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—
J. L. SCHICK
would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid
STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.
SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,
of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.
FURNISHING GOODS
of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,
of all qualities and choicest styles.
April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs, for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.
Feb. 2, 1863. tf

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

1863. Spring Styles 1863.

OF HATS AND CAPS.
R. F. McILHENY,
at his old stand, S. W. cor. Centre Square, has just opened a splendid assortment of
HATS AND CAPS,
of the latest styles, at very low prices. Persons in want of a good seasonable and fashionable Hat or Cap, are requested to give him a call.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
comprising Men's fine Calf Boots, Men's Balmorals, Men's Wellington Ties, Congress Gaiters, Brogans; Ladies' morocco Balmoral Boots, Gaiters, fine kid Slippers, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety and style, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Let all who wish to supply themselves with good and substantial work call and examine our stock. R. F. McILHENY.
April 13, 1863.

1863. Spring Millinery. 1863.

MISS McCREARY invites Ladies to call and see her new assortment of Spring and Summer HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS AND FANCY GOODS, which are of the latest styles, and being purchased for cash will be sold at reasonable prices.

☞She is also prepared to Bleach and Press Bonnets and Hats at the shortest notice and in the best manner.
April 27, 1863. 2m

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.
Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Children's Clothing.

A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE, at the store of GEO. ARNOLD. Ladies will please call and see them. [April 27, 1863. tf

SPRING and Summer Clothing just received at PICKING'S.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get his MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

Stratton Bryant & Co's

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES
LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. 7TH AND CHESNUT STS.
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞For full particulars send for a circular.
Oct. 20, 1862. 1y

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of
BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
June 9, 1862.

Change of Time.

THE following is a schedule of the running of the trains on the Gettysburg Railroad:

The FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the North and West. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 1 P. M., with passengers from those points, and also from Baltimore and Washington. Passengers leaving Washington at 6:30 A. M., and Baltimore at 9 15 A. M., arrive by this train at Gettysburg at 1 o'clock P. M.

The SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1.10 P. M., with passengers for Baltimore and Washington. Passengers arrive in Baltimore at 5.30 P. M. Leave Baltimore at 8 P. M., and arrive in Washington at 10 P. M. Passengers can also go to York and Harrisburg by the second train. Arrive in Harrisburg at 7.30 P. M. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the North and West.

☞Passengers can leave Philadelphia by way of Baltimore at 4 A. M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1 P. M. Or leave at 8.30 A. M., by the Pennsylvania Central or Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and arrive in Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M. R. McCURDY,
May 11, 1863. President.

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS, OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—Chas. C. Tucker, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agency, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.
Nov. 18, 1861.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably thrifty and at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B. See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,
Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Howard House,

BALTIMORE.

The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has RE-OPENED THIS EXTENSIVE AND FAVORITE HOTEL, and solicits the share of patronage which its highly favorable location and his efforts to please may deserve.

Having been engaged for many years in conducting popular Hotels in Pennsylvania, Virginia and this city, he feels assured of being able, with the aid of his Competent Assistants, to meet all just expectations of the traveling community in managing the Howard House, in a style surpassed by no Hotel of its class in the country.

Terms—Gentlemen's Ordinary, $1.75 per Day.
" Ladies' " 2 00 "
Respectfully,
WM. C. REAMER, Proprietor.
Baltimore, April 29, 1863. 6m

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door, and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.
ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

Drainage Pipes.

THE undersigned has now on hand, and continues to manufacture, large quantities of EARTHEN DRAINAGE PIPES, which he offers to furnish and lay at 7 cents per foot. For the draining of cellars, &c., nothing better can be used. They have been tried in different parts of the county, with entire success. His manufactory is near Lilly's Mill, in Oxford township. Post office address, New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.

Specimens of the Pipes can be seen at Peter Hoffman's, in Gettysburg.
April 27, 1863. 3m JOHN BECKMAN.

Old Gold and Silver

WANTED.—The highest price in cash paid for old Gold and Silver; the present is a favorable time to sell, the premium on it being large. Also, Gold and Silver Coin purchased, and the highest price given, by
JOSEPH BEVAN,
Watchmaker & Jeweller, in the Diamond.
Feb. 23, 1863.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

A LOT of fresh GUM DROPS, the finest ever offered in this market, to be had at Dr HORNER'S Drug Store.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

READY ROOFING,

NO. 73 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

This article is made of an extremely thick and strong woven fabric, invented and manufactured expressly for our own use, and is several times thicker than the cotton sheeting commonly used in all other composition roofing, and consequently far more durable.

From the superior thickness of this cloth, it receives, in saturation, a far greater amount of the water-proof composition and when finished with the fire-proof coating on the surface, presents the most completely finished—and, we are confident, most durable—roofing now known. It needs no final coat applied on the roof, as all other kinds do.

IT IS "READY" TO NAIL DOWN.

It is manufactured and put up in rolls about one hundred feet long, and three feet wide; requiring only to be unrolled, and nailed on the roof.

In this convenient and finished state, it is especially worthy the attention of
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
TINNERS, BUILDERS,
and all who buy to sell again. We do not hold out to such the prospect of enormous profits immediately, but we offer a really merchantable article, in demand every where, and at all times.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO A FEW POINTS!

1st. It costs only about half as much as tin, and is twice as durable.

2d. It is adapted to all kinds of roofs, whether steep or flat.

3d. It is not affected injuriously by heat or cold.

4th. Any ordinary workman can apply it.

5th. It is not the "cheapest" roofing.

6th. It is the best roofing.

This Roofing has been used in every variety of climate, from Canada to California, and we can most positively recommend it to the entirely proof against the changes of heat and cold that are so destructive to many other kinds of Roofing.

IT WILL NOT SOFTEN AND RUN IN HOT WEATHER.

IT WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD WEATHER.

It is a perfect protection against fire from the falling cinders and fragments from burning buildings adjoining this Roofing.

It is so elastic and strong that the

SHRINKING OF ROOF-BOARDS

does not injure it.

It is particularly valuable on Factories, Foundries, Sugar Refineries, Distilleries, and all buildings where the air is impregnated with gases or moisture, which rapidly corrode, from the inside, all tin and metal roofs.

FOR STEAMBOAT DECKS,
CAR-TOPS, PIAZZAS,
and all roofs used for walking on, this article answers far better than any metal roof—as it will bear such usage without cracking or breaking.

It is easily applied over old
SHINGLE ROOFS,
WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHINGLES.

Also the
GUTTERS
can be formed of this material, saving the expense of METAL ONES.

The cost of applying it is very light, and any ordinary roof can be finished in the same day.

PRESERVE YOUR ROOFS!

IF YOUR TIN ROOF LEAKS,
IF YOUR TIN ROOF HAS
SMALL RUST-HOLES IN IT,
IF YOUR TIN ROOF NEEDS RE-PAINTING,
our
LIQUID
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT
will effectually close up all the smaller RUST-HOLES, and form a heavy elastic body over the whole surface, that will prevent RUST; and last many years longer than ordinary paint.

IF YOUR SHINGLE ROOF LEAKS,
IF YOUR GUTTERS LEAK,
IF THE JOINTS AROUND YOUR CHIMNEYS LEAK,
IF YOUR SLATE ROOF LEAKS,
our
COMPOUND
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT
will completely fill up all the crevices in the shingles, cover over the broken joints in the tin and slate, form permanently adhesive, elastic coating around chimneys, sky-lights, etc., and in all these situations will outlast any other article for this purpose now in use. This article is a thick, tenacious compound of
GUTTA-PERCHA,
and ingredients used extensively in Europe in the process of Kyanizing or preserving wood in railroad structures exposed to moisture and decay. This very useful property tends directly to arrest and prevent decay in the shingles, and will often save the necessity for several years of putting on a new roof. It is well worthy of a trial.

☞All the above ROOFING MATERIALS will be furnished to
CHURCHES AND CLERGYMEN
at a reduction of
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. FROM OUR REGULAR RATES.

LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS
MADE WITH RESPONSIBLE AGENTS.

☞CIRCULARS and SAMPLES sent free by Mail. Address
READY ROOFING CO.,
NO. 73 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.
Dec. 29, 1862. 1y

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE
LINIMENT,
THE
GREAT REMEDY
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

As an Alleviator of Pain, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, **Rheumatic Disorders** of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of **Headache** in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

Toothache also will it cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Piles.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is *the best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

Quinsy and Sore Throat are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of Conn., the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures *Cuts and Wounds* immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment taken internally, cures Cholic, Cholera Morbus and Cholic.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

TRY IT.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,
IS THE
SOLDIER'S FRIEND,
And thousands have found it truly
A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
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